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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



VOL. VII, NO. 47

KABUL, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1968 (SAUR 26, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

Pharmaceutical Lab Planned For Kabul

Investment Committee Studying Set-up Proposed By FRG Co.

By A Staff Writer

Plan to establish a Hoechst pharmaceutical laboratory in Kabul is under study by the Investment Committee in the Ministry of Mines and Industries. The laboratory which will cost 2,500,000 DM, will produce tonics, vitamins and various types of capsule medicines.

The laboratory, which will be established with the joint partnership of Afghans and the Hoechst Pharmaceutical Company of the Federal Republic of Germany will no longer necessitate the import of medicines from abroad. "This will save Afghanistan hard currency," said Ernst Roehrig, the advisor of Hoechst in Afghanistan.

Abdul Rahim Sofizadeh, an Afghan businessman importing medicine, is proposed to be one of the partners.

The original plan to establish the firm in Pule Khumri area has been under careful review. "The water in the new industrial area of Kabul in Pule Charkhi has too much salt, which is not good for use in the laboratory," he told me.

The laboratories, which will be similar to the Glaxo labs in India and Pakistan, but on much smaller scale, will be completed in two years once the plan is approved.

Raw material for the production of these medicines will be

imported from broad. "The reason is that Hoechst does not use medicinal herbs, and all of the raw material needed for these medicines are of a different nature," he said.

The subject of establishing the lab will be discussed during the current visit of Prof. Dr. Karl Winnacker, the chairman of the board of directors of farwerke Hoechst, AG.

Dr. Winnacker is accompanied by Kurt Lanz, the sales director and member of the board of director of the firm.

When asked about "meeting the need for bottles Roehrig said that since bottles are not made in Afghanistan, they will be imported from Germany.

Hoechst is one of the pharmaceutical firms which have a large market in Afghanistan.

V.C. Said To Be Hiding In Saigon

SAIGON, May 16, (Reuter)—The Viet Cong may have left terrorist bomb squads in Saigon when they pulled back this week after their recent offensive, military experts said here.

Informed sources said the Viet Cong units which moved out of the South Vietnamese capital three days ago left behind plans for bomb attacks.

Military experts admit that a few bomb scares could keep the raw nerves of the city on edge for months.

While the main guerrilla units pulled back under heavy pressure from South Vietnamese police, troops and American forces, there was still a question of why the Viet Cong mounted the new attack after their heavy losses in the Tet offensive.

There was the possibility that they left small guerrilla units in the city. An explosive charge went off near an American billet in the town. It damaged tailor shop next door but no one was hurt.

Guerrillas fired more than 50 mortar rounds into the densely populated Chinese quarter of Cholon yesterday, killing 11 people and injuring 27.

Deaths In Burma Cyclone Might Hit 1,000 Mark

AKYAB, South-Western Burma, May 16, (Reuter)—About 20,000 acres of cultivated land in southwestern Burma lay under water today as tired relief workers toiled to house and feed 100,000 families who fell victim last Friday to Burma's worst cyclone disaster.

Officials fear the death toll will soar above the 1,000 mark. So far 837 bodies had been recovered in five towns alone, with reports from outlying regions hampered by disrupted communications.

Troops have joined relief and rescue operations in the devastated area, consisting of 20 miles of coastal land near the Bay of Bengal.

Rapid Change Seen Taking Place In Economy

By A Staff Writer

Afghanistan is rapidly being transformed from a mercantile economy, which is based on the exchange of goods, in to an economy of production, said Howard Nyberg, chief of Thomas H. Miner, and Associates, an international business consultant firm.

Nyberg has been in Afghanistan for a long time, and was advisor to the Commerce Ministry from 1964 to 1966.

To meet this tremendous change, Nyberg said, four conditions are necessary.

Further encouragement must be given to the private sector; there must be development capital resources; there must be mutual trust between the people, the government and businessmen; and a managerial class must be developed to run industry.

He said businessmen need three types of legal security: concessional and normative legal assurances; certainty of the application of law; and the existence of an arbitration court to deal with disputes.

The Industrial Bank, when established, he said, will provide sufficient development capital.

Referring to administrative problems of the private sector, he said that these problems centered on planning, execution and control.

The delegation of power was one the ways that will solve many administrative problems. The delegation of power means sharing status, information and responsibility, and unless one is prepared to accept all these facets of administration, a smooth working system can not be guaranteed he said.

Nyberg spoke to the International Club business luncheon. He was introduced by Adrian Ciazza, the president of the club.

Jarring In New York For Consultation With Thant

UNITED NATIONS, May 16, (DPA)—UN special envoy to the Middle East, Swedish diplomat Gunnar Jarring, arrived here Wednesday for an information visit.

In the official version, Jarring will have "consultations on the future of his mission" with

UN Secretary General U Thant. In the five months of his mediation activities, Jarring has made about 40 trips between his headquarters in Nicosia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, Cairo, and Amman, without a compromise taking shape in the Middle East conflict.

Political observers in the UN do not believe that Jarring will establish contacts with the Israeli and Arab UN delegations.

It is still unclear, whether he will have official talks in New York with government representatives of the two sides.

UAR government spokesman Mohammad Hassan el-Zayat earlier Wednesday had informed a press conference in Cairo that Jarring would meet representatives of Israel and Egypt in New York.

Quoting from a letter by Jarring to Thant, the spokesman had said in Jarring's opinion both Israel and Egypt would accept the Security Council resolution of November 22 last year which, inter alia, calls for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories and the termination of the state of belligerency in the area.

Meanwhile, Rouhi el-Khateeb, exiled mayor of Arab Jerusalem, expressed hope Wednesday that the UN Security Council would "take a decisive resolution intending to change the status of Jerusalem."

"Our brethren in Jerusalem" he said, "are determined to make, for peaceful Jerusalem and for the Arab cause, regardless of the sacrifices."

He spoke at a luncheon in his honour given by the Arab group of UN delegations. The official host, Sudanese Ambassador Fakherdin Mohammad, introduced him as the elected "mayor of Jordanian Jerusalem, divested of his office and reported from his home."

About 65 diplomats and correspondents attended the luncheon, in the dining area.

KENNEDY HANDS McCARTHY

SECOND DEFEAT

OMAHA, Nebraska, May 16, (Reuter)—New York Sen. Robert Kennedy, flushed with his victory in the Nebraska primary election, now moves to hammer home his claim that he is the people's choice for the Democratic presidential nomination.

As the long drawn out vote tally continued, giving him at least 51 per cent of the ballot, his headquarters here announced: "No matter how you break down the Nebraska population—on racial, ethnic, economic, or any other basis—Sen. Kennedy is the clear winner."

The 42-year-old Kennedy dealt Minnesota Sen. Eugene McCarthy a near knockout blow and headed for a face-to-face confrontation with Vice-President Hubert Humphrey at the party's nominating convention in Chicago in August.

McCarthy, who captured only 31 per cent of the vote in Tuesday's poll vowed to carry his fight into the remaining primary battles in Oregon on May 23 and California on June 4.

But his defeat here, coupled with his loss to Kennedy in Indiana a week ago, hardened the conviction that his once swift moving campaign was now all but a lost cause.

Kennedy swung his sights onto whom he declared was now the man he would have to battle in Chicago.

TALKS RECESSED:

HARRIMAN MAKES 4-POINT PROPOSAL

PARIS, May 16, (Reuter)—American and North Vietnamese delegates held talks lasting three and a half hours yesterday, and then arranged a three-day recess until Saturday.

"We had a protracted discussion and will meet again on Saturday," U.S. Ambassador-at-large Averell Harriman told reporters after returning to the American embassy.

"There is nothing more I can say at the moment," Harriman added.

The second negotiating session lasted 30 minutes longer than the opening meeting of the long-awaited preliminary Vietnam peace talks here on Monday.

The unusual length of the meeting and the fact that both sides decided to recess until Saturday led to immediate speculation they had started exchange of views on matters of substance.

The 76-year-old American delegation chief said he was "struck by some similarities in our respective positions," and listed five areas of principle "in which it seems reasonable to hope to find agreement."

The U.S. spokesman said "this approach was not reciprocated and the main thrust of the North Vietnamese was a rather lavish criticism of U.S. They did insist that the only proper subject for discussion of the cessation of bombing."

Listing what he described as similar positions, Harriman said both sides spoke of an independent, democratic, peaceful and prosperous South Vietnam and the communists talked of a neutral South Vietnam. "We have no problem with this if that is South Vietnam's wish."

Harriman listed four more points: both sides, he said, spoke of peace and the basis of the 1954 Geneva agreements which ended the seven-year French Indochina war. To this the U.S. also added respect for the 1962

Geneva accords on Laotian neutrality.

Both sides spoke of South Vietnam settling its internal affairs, and the U.S. believed this should be "without outside interference or coercion."

Both spoke of reunifying Vietnam by peaceful means—through free choice of the peoples of South and North, according to the U.S. view.

Both spoke of the need for strict respect of the military provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreements. Restoration of the 16-kilometre Demilitarised Zone as a real buffer would be an essential step.

Xuan Thuy, who spoke for about 90 minutes, said a settlement was possible only on the basis of recognition of the Vietnamese people's fundamental rights and a "clear distinction between the aggressor and the victims of aggression."

GEN. DE GAULLE MEETS IANOI BUCHAREST ENVOY

BUCHAREST, May 16, (AP)—President Charles De Gaulle said Wednesday night that when he returns to Paris next week he intends to meet with Xuan Thuy, chief of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks.

De Gaulle disclosed this to Hoang Tu, North Vietnam's ambassador to Rumania. He spoke briefly with Hoang Tu during a diplomatic reception given during De Gaulle's official visit here. He also said he wanted to visit Czechoslovakia.

Reuter adds: President de Gaulle told applauding deputies of the Rumanian parliament that if the nations of Europe were left to shape their own policy they could solve their problems—notably Germany and security.

The French president, on a five-day state visit to Rumania—his third to Eastern Europe in recent years—appeared to be suggesting the exclusion of the

United States from any European settlement.

Emphasising that France and Rumania were asserting their own national policies he said his country had in effect "disengaged herself, certainly not from her western friends but from all Atlantic subordination whether political, military or monetary."

The packed National Assembly rose three times in standing ovations as the French President stressed the need to dissolve what he called menacing and sterile blocs.

The French leader, who had official talks here Tuesday morning, asked how else a world conflict could develop except between "two great powers facing each other along a line that is, moreover, beyond their own frontiers and which slices through our continent."

General de Gaulle ended 16-minute speech with an appeal for the advanced countries to provide massive aid to the others.

Meeting Discusses Nangarhar Medical College Facilities

KABUL, May 16, (Bakhtar)—The work on the shifting of the Nangarhar College of Medicine to the Darunta area and the provision of labs and other equipment were discussed in a meeting held in the Ministry of Education yesterday morning presided over by Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the first deputy prime minister and minister of education.

Some new buildings needed for the university will also be constructed soon, it was decided.

Designs needed for the new building and laboratories will soon be submitted.

The president of the Nangarhar Development Authority promised the meeting that his department will vacate a number of buildings in Darunta by the end of the year so that the university will have more buildings for itself.

Abdul Hakim, president of the Nangarhar Valley Authority; Torayalai Etemudi, rector of Kabul University; Dr. Abdullah dean of the College of Medicine the deputy rector of the Kabul university, Dr. Mohammad Siddiq, and some construction engineers of the Public Works Ministry attended the meeting.

World Briefs

BONN, May 16, (DPA)—West Germanys judges Wednesday demonstrated for greater independence of the judiciary.

At a mass rally in Bad Godesberg, near Bonn, one thousand judges called for a new system of jurisdiction, reforms in the appointment and training of judges and for better pay. Judges in many other parts of West Germany interrupted court proceedings to demonstrate their solidarity. In Frankfurt, two major Nazi atrocities trials were broken off for half an hour.

LAGOS, May 16, (AFP)—Nigerian federal forces advancing on port Harcourt have taken the huge 10 million pound oil refinery situated in the Okrika-Elere Alesha area of the Niger delta, according to reliable reports reaching here.

During fierce fighting over the past 36 hours, federal soldiers are also reported to have cut off two main roads leading out from port Harcourt, northeast and northwest of the city.

DETROIT, May 16, (AFP)—Senator Robert Kennedy fired a scathing broadside against what he termed Vice President Hubert Humphrey's "politics of happiness."

Arriving here to court Michigan's 96 votes at the Democratic nominating convention in August, the New York Senator drew an enthusiastic welcoming crowd of 10,000.

SALISBURY, May 16, (AP)—British passport sanctions against Rhodesia, culminating in the incident with former Uganda governor Sir Frederick Crawford, have incensed Rhodesians.

While the government has refused to comment, a number of the public have become increasingly bitter over the British attitude.

BRAZZAVILLE, May 16, (Reuter)—Four European mercenaries were being questioned in jail here today after an abortive attempt to overthrow the government of President Alphonse Massamba-Debat.

The situation in Brazzaville was calm, but army and police forces remained on the alert following an announcement yesterday that a group "guided from abroad" had staged a surprise landing near here on Monday night.

WASHINGTON, May 16, (Reuter)—Pierre-Paul Schweitzer has been appointed to a second five-year term as managing director of the International Monetary Fund and chairman of the board of executive directors, the Fund announced yesterday.

BEIRUT, May 16, (DPA)—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia have established first contacts with each other since the recent dispute about Iran's claims to parts of the Persian Gulf. Jiddah radio said the Shah had written to Faisal, although the contents of the letter were not disclosed, it is thought likely that the Shah would like to pay the state visit to Saudi Arabia which had been planned for February this year but was cancelled at the last minute.



In a meeting held in the Ministry of Information and Culture and presided over by Dr. Mohammad Anas, minister of information and culture, the role of the press and press policy was discussed. Matters related to Afghanistan's policy of nonalignment make up, typography and presentation of news were discussed. Photo shows Dr. Anas and heads of the departments of the press.



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Food For Thought

Great blunders are often made,
like large ropes, of a multitude of
fibers.

Victor Hugo

College In Darunta

The decision of the Ministry of Education to shift the Nangarhar Medical College to Darunta is a welcome move. The present site is not suitable for the college. The facilities are hardly enough to meet the growing needs of the students. The climate in summer is unbearably hot, and it is difficult to expect the students to concentrate properly on their studies. In addition some of the professors from the College of Medicine and Pharmacy of Kabul University teach in this college and this means that they have to travel all the way there to teach. The new locality will be closer.

But the most satisfactory result of the decision is the utilisation of some of the buildings which are lying useless. It will cost the government a lot of money to construct some new buildings, which are badly needed by this college. In addition, the college must be in a place favourable for expansion in the years to come. The College of Medicine of the Nangarhar University is only one among several colleges which are still to be established. Hence the need for a good site.

Now that the Ministry of Education has taken the step to shift the university to a site which is more favourable and better than its previous site, it should also try to find out about such buildings in other parts of the country. There are many sites which were previously centres of projects undertaken in the past years. If a commission is appointed to visit various such regions of the country and make a survey of the buildings now lying idle or deserted, we are sure that interesting and profitable results could be obtained.

One instance is the buildings chosen to house the Istiqlal High School after the demolition of the present buildings commences. The old cartography building in Share Nau has been repaired and the school can now use it. There are some other such buildings in Kabul that may be turned into good school buildings with minor alteration.

The need for school buildings in the country is tremendous, and due to economic factors, it is well nigh impossible to expect the construction of many thousands of schools throughout Afghanistan at once. The best way to find a solution to the shortage of buildings is to find ways to utilise the buildings which are not occupied.

The Education Ministry should also be careful about the location of the site. Attempts should be made to see that we choose such sites in the country that are quiet, and peaceful. The tendency now is to give preference to the sites in the crowded location of the city. However, the Darunta site is suitable from this point too.

Perhaps it would be advisable if, the buildings needed for the future development projects are constructed in such a way that after the completion of the projects, they may be usable for other purposes like schools and educational institutes. In the next decade we are sure to construct enormous number of buildings in various projects throughout the country, and though it may seem expensive, it is worth investing in them so that they may be utilised properly. This is something which requires far sightedness in the selection of sites, as well as in the construction of buildings.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Heywad* carried an editorial entitled neutrality of Indochina. It said the United Nations Secretary General U Thant has urged the neutrality of the countries in Southeast Asia once known as Indochina in one of his recent statements.

The secretary general believes that neutrality of Vietnam and other countries of Indochina will ensure a solution of the present crisis and future security of the area. This, the editorial continued, is not the first time Thant has made this suggestion.

On several occasions in the past the secretary general and other world leading political figures have urged neutrality of Indochina. Some have gone even as far saying that without neutrality the future security of the area cannot be guaranteed.

Looking back at the history of the Vietnamese conflict one can obviously see that the prime purpose of the 1954 Geneva conference as well as the conference in 1961 was to ensure the neutrality of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

That it why it can be said that Thant's proposals stand on a solid foundation and as such it has strong international backing. The 1954 Geneva conference agreed that foreign troops and arms should not be allowed to enter Vietnam, the editorial claimed.

The governments of Laos and Cambodia agreed that except for their own defence they will not seek arms, troops and military training personnel from foreign countries and that they will refrain from joining military alliances.

Countries participating in the Geneva conference had undertaken to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of the countries in Indochina and to respect their independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

The 1961 conference, too, which was held in order to find a solution for the crisis that had erupted in Laos had agreed that Laotian neutrality should be respected.

With this background, the editorial said, it should be added that in addition to neutrality some other measures are needed for establishing a permanent peace in the area.

Elaborating on these measures the editorial said adequate arrangements

are needed to ensure the outbreak of another civil war in the area following the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Such an eventuality will almost invariably prompt the conflicting parties to ask for military assistance from their friends.

Conflicts prevented only through a free and general elections with a view to returning a government in which both the rights and the leftists are adequately represented.

One of the letters published in today's *Istiqal* urges the revenue commissioners in the capital and the provinces to take more effective measures against those traders and shopkeepers who engage in tax evasion. Some people operate both wholesale as well as retail concerns under one trade permit. There are others who run several shops under one license. This has led to considerable loss of state revenues.

World Press

The *New York Times* Tuesday said there were only surface similarities between the current Paris peace negotiations and the Korean truce talks of 1951.

The Korean negotiations were "exercises in propaganda and the political exploitation of a settlement whose terms had already—vividly and unmistakably—been drawn in battle," the newspaper said in an editorial.

"In Vietnam nothing is so clear," it added. "What the United States and the Vietnamese communists share is the knowledge that each has punished the other severely, and that to go on is a bloody and uncertain enterprise."

"Everything else is heavy with uncertainties—and uncertainty leaves open the possibilities of negotiations; it does not foreclose them."

Talks aimed at ending the civil strife in Nigeria were among the topics selected for editorial comment in West German newspapers Tuesday.

The nationally circulated right independent *Die Welt* noted that the London contacts between representatives of the federal Nigerian government and secessionist Biafra had drawn far less attention than the Paris-Vietnam talks between the United States and North Vietnam.

"The Nigerian civil war appears to be of significance only for Africa. The fact however is that Nigeria received strong support from British, Egyptian and Soviet sides should make clear that not only African interests are involved here, 'Die Welt' said.

The paper observed that Britain had always extended special consid-

eration to African interests—had banned weapons exports to South Africa, had plans to proclaim a total blockade of Rhodesia. Nevertheless Britain's "image" in Africa had dropped to near zero.

In comment on the Paris conversations between the United States and North Vietnam, two Washington newspapers stressed Ambassador W. Averell Harriman's suggestion that the Vietnam Demilitarised Zone be restored to its original condition.

The ambassador "proposed returning the 'D' in the DMZ as a first step toward 'pulling apart' opposing forces everywhere," was the way the Washington daily news put it.

Contrasting the attitude of representatives of both sides at the talks, the daily news said Harriman's "emphasis was on how to end the fighting. He asked what restraints North Vietnam will undertake, following the now 44-day old limited U.S. bombing suspension."

The paper commented, "if North Vietnam had no troops in the South, if the war were a struggle between the 'patriotic forces' in the South versus American 'aggressors,' Hanoi could safely and swiftly take up Ambassador Harriman on the DMZ offer."

"But in fact, Hanoi has tens of thousands of North Vietnamese army troops south of the DMZ. Agreeing to Harriman's proposal would risk cutting those men off from further resupply and reinforcement across the DMZ, thus accepting a tactical disadvantage."

"The same dilemma applies throughout Vietnam," the comment added.

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Scientific Policy As Foreign Policy Element

PART II

Since the foreign policy standing of a nation (or a group of nations) is determined to an increasing extent by its economic potential, the chain linking scientific policy, economic policy and foreign policy is complete. In international terms, these concepts are not of equal importance but there is a direct link between them all.

This inter-connection has become particularly evident because of the problem which has recently been dubbed the "technological gap." It is claimed and certain indications show that this claim is fundamentally accurate—that European research and development has fallen behind that of the U.S. in all respects, and behind the USSR in certain fields, and that it is likely to continue losing ground.

All politicians are concerned about this possibility because of the direct effects backwardness of this kind would have on all realms of politics, from defence to economic, social, financial and cultural policies. Because of this danger the Fanfani plan urged the U.S. to make the results of its research available to European nations.

A similar suggestion is that there should be a Kennedy Round for technical knowledge, following the example of the tariff negotiations. Admittedly, during the course of discussions, more emphasis is placed on the effects of backwardness than on investigating its causes. Nonetheless, comparison of the general situation of research and development in the U.S. and in Europe, including

the general research climate, is likely to reveal the scientific, economic and foreign policy consequences and to indicate the necessary corrective measures.

The numerous studies and debates on this question have produced one unalterable fact: European backwardness in research and development, or in taking the tasks of the future which every highly industrialised country should consider, cannot now be overcome merely by the initiatives of an individual nation.

What is needed is a joint effort on the part of all European nations to supply and exploit as rationally as possible the available labour force and financial means. Moreover, it is essential that the innovation process can take place within the framework of a major European home market, such as the U.S. as a federal state has at its disposal.

This would involve above all a European company and patent law, and harmonisation of other aspects of the management and tax law so as to encourage large industrial units, which in the case of the research-intensive growth industries could implement the same efficiency as American counterparts.

Britain's application to join the three European Communities provides a good example of the way in which scientific, economic and foreign policy considerations are linked. In justifying its decision both in the British Parliament and to the Western European Union, the British government pointed out that Britain needs the large European mar-

ket for its economy and as one of its counter-proffered Britain's highly developed research and development capabilities.

This offer goes so far that Prime Minister Harold Wilson suggested that European technological community should be founded so as to determine and coordinate the investments of member states in the field of research and technology. Britain intends that this suggestion should show her continental partners that European cooperation, as far research is concerned, must be improved so that the aim of economic union can be fully realised; and that Britain, by virtue of its advanced technology, can provide an important stimulus to certain aspects of co-operation within the European Communities.

The Federal government is of the opinion that an extension of the Communities would indeed prove advantageous. Only by enlarging the Communities could the necessary framework (mentioned earlier) be satisfactorily created, in particular a large European home market which would guarantee major industrial research and development opportunities.

It would be a tragic mistake if those political powers in Europe which emphasise particularly strongly the necessity of our continent attaining greater independence and self-sufficiency, and warn against the dangers of increasing domination by extra-European powers, were to obstruct the fundamental solutions to such dangers.

Nigeria, Biafra Agree On Site For Talks

Nigerian federal and Biafran secessionist representatives have agreed on the venue and agenda for peace talks, a federal spokesman said in Lagos Tuesday. But he warned that the war would go on until Biafra renounced secession.

The spokesman said the agreement had been reached during the preliminary discussions in London.

The agenda will include "two broad items," said the spokesman—arrangements for a ceasefire and arrangements for rehabilitation.

But the spokesman said: "The war goes on until there is an agreement. Until they (the Biafrans) renounce secession we will keep on fighting."

He said the federal government had made some concessions by agreeing on two very broad agenda items but that the Biafrans seemed to be wanting the host head of state, Ugandan's Milton Obote, to be chairman.

The spokesman said the federal government considered it would be a negation of Nigeria's sovereignty to have another head of state chair the discussion on Nigeria's internal aff-

airs, though the talks may be held in Uganda.

"There is no reason why these talks cannot go on without a chairman," said the spokesman.

Informed sources here expect the talks are unlikely to start before the last week in May.

The federal spokesman said Ivory Coast recognition of Biafra was expected and "it would be a pleasant surprise if they do not".

He said there was no evidence that France was behind the attitude of certain French-speaking African states towards Biafra. "If France intended to recognise (Biafra) they would want to do it on their own without waiting for other countries."

The spokesman added that there was no evidence of European governments backing the Biafran regime, and whatever support had arrived from Europe was "purely private."

He again denied that the federal forces were using mercenaries and said that the governments who had issued passports to any foreign nationals serving with the federal forces had been noticed of their presence in Nigeria.

The federal government had

reminded field commanders to observe existing regulations not to bomb civilian targets the spokesman said.

"There have been no deliberate raids on civilian centres and if bombs have drifted off target we regret this. Our pilots have been instructed to be more careful," he said.

He added that "it has never been our policy to terrorise the civilian population."

He denied that the federals had ever used napalm.

The Soviet made ilushin bombers in the federal air force were obtained to put an end to the Biafran supply flights into Port Harcourt and not to bomb "rebel" towns, he said.

The spokesman added that he did not know who was flying them but claimed that most of the Soviet made MiG fighters in the federal air force were operated by Nigerian pilots.

There had been nothing "formal" from Czechoslovakia about the use of the Czech built Delfin jet trainers, although Prague had sent a verbal note on the subject, he said.

(Reuters)

Wanted—A Human Rights Commissioner

"The designation of 1968 as the international year for human rights reflects the active concern of the United Nations in the promotion of human rights and protection of human dignity for all and the conviction that respect for human rights and fundamental freedom is one of the main foundations of freedom, justice and peace in the world."

In these words, the UN Secretary-General U Thant, inaugurated Human Rights Year—1968—the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was signed on December 10, 1948.

Already, says U Thant, the Declaration has "exercised an extremely powerful influence and has inspired an important forward movement towards making a worldwide reality of the principles proclaimed by it. The General Assembly has seized the opportunity presented by the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration to mobilise a worldwide effort to increase the pace of this forward movement."

As part of this effort, an international Conference on Human Rights was held in Tehran. It deals with development and guarantee of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights; with the means to end all discrimination and denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms on grounds of race, colour, sex, language or religion; and, in particular, with the problem of apartheid.

"The United Nations is also to award prizes for work in the field of human rights, and it is recommended that the first of these should be given on December 10, 1968, the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration."

Another specific proposal for Human Rights Year has elicited an appeal for support in the following terms: "It is seldom that individuals and non-governmental

organisations can take action capable of yielding results internationally. Such an opportunity presents itself right now. Enlist your Government's support for the proposal to establish a UN High Commissioner for Human Rights which has been adopted by the UN Commission on Human Rights. To become effective this proposal must now be adopted by ECOSOC (the Economic and Social Council) and finally by the General Assembly."

This call to action comes from the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), with headquarters in Geneva, which is a highly respected body of eminent lawyers from many countries, and has consultative status with the United Nations. Its major aim is understanding of, and respect for, the Rule of Law; its Secretary-General is Sean MacBride, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ireland.

The idea of appointing a UN High Commissioner for Human Rights is also supported by other influential non-governmental organisations: among them Amnesty International (which seeks to free political prisoners in all countries where there are any) and the International Federation for the Rights of Man.

What would be the functions and influence of a High Commissioner? In the opinion of the ICJ, he would have a very important role to play, particularly in the field of racial discrimination. For, according to the resolution adopted by the UN Commission on Human Rights, his main task would be to report, through ECOSOC, to the General Assembly on either the observance, or infringements, of the very large number of instruments promoting human rights already adopted by the Assembly.

Such an annual revelation of progress (or non-progress) in the promotion of human rights

would, it is believed, prove a powerful stimulant to world public opinion and conscience, and would clearly condemn and place in the moral dock those countries which are laggards in ratifying the Covenants adopted by the Assembly or whose practices run counter to the Universal Declaration and the other instruments setting standards to be observed in ensuring the rights of the individual.

Secondly, the High Commissioner is to "render assistance and services to any member state." There are many countries which are genuinely perplexed by problems arising from racial and religious minorities, for instance, and would like objective and disinterested advice on how to deal with them.

"At the moment," says the ICJ, "there is no United Nations body to which they can turn, and the result has been that non-governmental organisations, such as the ICJ, have received requests from governments for assistance. In 1965 the International Commission of Jurists, at the request of the Government of British Guyana, set up a Commission of Inquiry into certain racial problems which had to be solved prior to the granting of independence; further requests have been received since from governments for assistance, but non-governmental organisations are not the ideal bodies to carry out this sort of mission; they have not the necessary resources to undertake this work; nor are they always politically acceptable. This is a function which would be much better performed by a High Commissioner appointed by the General Assembly, with all the moral authority that he would have as representative of the General Assembly."

(FWF)

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Student Special

How Men Lived In Prehistoric Times

The word 'prehistory' was first used in 1851 by Daniel Wilson and meant man's past before the invention of writing. History dated from the time when man started to leave written records of his doings.

Archaeologists have given us many indications of the nature of man during the vast period covered by prehistory. A picture of one of the earliest men—or so scientists believe—was built up from the parts of a skeleton found in Java in 1891 and 1892. The size of the brain of this 'man' has been estimated as about 900 cubic centimetres. The brain of an average modern gorilla is about 600 c.c. But no modern man has a brain of less than 1,000 c.c.

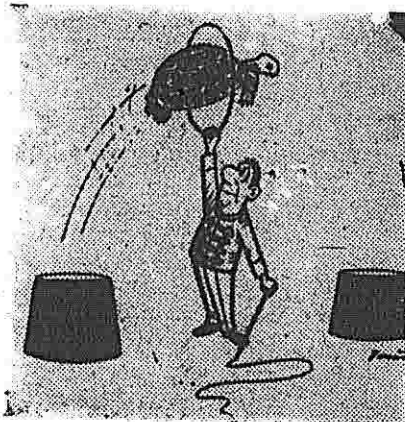
There is no doubt that this Java 'man' predated the Palaeolithic Age and since the early part of the Palaeolithic Age is estimated as being from between 500,000 to 100,000 years ago, he must be a very early example indeed. Possibly he belongs to the time before man knew of the existence of fire.

Not all people admit that there was ever a time when man was unaware of fire, for in a way man's ability to use fire, marks the dividing line between him and the animals.

But if there was a day when man discovered fire, how did it happen? Did a flash of lightning ignite a tree, so that he was able to light his torch from it? Did fire rise from a volcano, or did the sun consume the dried grass round his primitive home? We do not know.

The Palaeolithic Age is the name given to one of the earliest ages of man. It is really the old Stone Age. During this period, metal was unknown. All weapons and implements were made of materials that could be seen quite easily without digging—that is to say, wood, stone or bone.

The Palaeolithic Age is usually split into three main divisions—the Upper, the Middle and the Lower. The Lower is the oldest.



Weapons and tools of the Lower Palaeolithic Age were stones very roughly chipped away without any of the refinements of later ages. Examples of stone tools of this period, called coups de poing and pear-shaped, have been found in the gravel at the bottom of many English rivers, principally in East Anglia and parts of the Thames Valley.

No authenticated skeletons have been discovered. The famous Pilt-down skull, which at one time was thought to belong to a man of this period, proved to be a forgery—the jaw was found to belong to a modern ape, and the fragments of skull, although genuine, are probably of a much later date.

The Middle Palaeolithic Age shows a definite advance on the part of man. The tools and weapons of this period are much more carefully made. The stones are chipped to fine points and there are neat, flat surfaces.

About this time, too, man first began to bury his dead with a certain amount of ceremony. This presupposes that he had some ideas about death. Animals do not dig graves and decorate the burial places with intricate markings.

This age corresponds with the coming of the last Ice Age. Man must have felt the cold considerably. He hunted animals for food, but he also needed them for their skins. At the time, bears lived in the caves of England and there must have been many battles with these wild and frightening beasts, similar to that imagined by the artist in our picture.

A skull of this period is the famous Neanderthal skull, so called from the small valley in Düsseldorf, Germany, where it was found, in 1856. Since then, similar skulls have been found in other places.

The people of the Upper Palaeolithic Age usually thought of as living from 35,000 to 8,000 years ago—had a culture unknown to their forebears. Bone and horn were frequently used for making quite intricate tools and personal ornaments. Double tools have been found—one end being used for one purpose and the other for a different purpose.

Beautiful necklaces and ornaments were placed in many of the graves of this period, and there are numerous examples of paintings on cave walls. It was then that Art, as we understand it today, was born.

It seems certain that Upper Palaeolithic man had some form of religion. Illnesses were treated by sorcerers (witch doctors) and priests were needed to perform the highly complicated burial rites.



Mary Kingsley (1862-1900), born in London, daughter of a doctor and niece of Charles Kingsley, the author, seemed a most likely girl to grow into a great traveller. She was shy and retiring. She spent most of her time doing the housework and looking after her sick mother.



But the urge to travel was in her blood. Her father was often away journeying overseas and in what spare time she had she would curl herself in a chair in his study and read the many books on foreign travel that lined the walls.



She wanted particularly to study at first hand the lives and customs of people who had not been influenced by the white races. So, after the death of her parents, at the age of 31 she sailed for West Africa in a cargo boat from Liverpool.



Travellers down the West African coast had never seen a passenger in such an outfit as Mary's. She wore a long black hat and carried her umbrella even on deck. Fellow passengers smiled but liked her for her humour and ready laugh.

Students' Own Column

Ahmad And The Deaf Friend

Once there was a boy named Ahmad. He had a deaf friend. Once Ahmad became sick. His deaf friend wanted to visit him but he could not hear the answer his friend might give to his questions; so he planned three questions and expected the following answers.

Q. How are you? I am well now.
Q. What food do you take?
Ans. Rice or bread without salt.
Q. Who is your doctor?

Ans. (Name of some prominent doctor). The deaf friend planned three remarks for the above expected answers. But when he asked Ahmad, "How are you?" Ahmad replied, "I am very sick."

"But the deaf man did not hear and said, 'Very fine,' and then asked, 'What food do you take?' Ahmad replied, 'I would like to take poison.' And his deaf friend said, 'Very good food that is very good food for you, but you should put some sugar over it.'

And then he asked Ahmad, "What is your doctor?" Ahmad said, "Israel alone is my doctor," and the deaf friend said, "Very nice he is a very good doctor, I have heard a lot about him, he is a very famous doctor."

By Anayatullah Poyandahyad, 11 B, Public Administration High School.

Mullah Nasruddin, one day was leading his donkey through a village. Suddenly his donkey stopped and refused to walk forward.

Mullah started beating him with the stick in his hand. Some villagers saw him beating the animal mercilessly and asked him to stop beating him. He stopped and said, "Sorry, I did not know that you were his relatives."

Shahbaz Askari 9 A, Suria School

The Poor Man

Once there was a poor man. All his teeth had fallen out. He wanted to have a new set of teeth. He went to a dentist and said, "Oh dentist, please make a new set of teeth for me quickly

because I cannot eat anything." The dentist prepared a new set of teeth for him but it cost the poor man a lot of money. A few days later, one of his friends asked him how his teeth were. He answered, "Oh thank you, my teeth are quite alright, but now there is nothing to eat with my new teeth."

Zarini Safi, Shash Darak

The Child And The Soldier

A little boy walked with his father out of the door. The boy saw a soldier. The soldier had a mark on his shoulder. The boy asked his father, "Dear father, when did this soldier get this mark?"

His father answered, "After the war." Then the boy said, "Father, you fight with my mother all the day long way don't they give you a mark?"

Translated From Dari by Mar iam Najim, 9 A Suria Secondary High School.

Eggs Can Swim

Put an egg into a glass of water. The egg will sink to the bottom of the glass. Now add salt to water and start stirring and you will notice that the egg will start floating up to the surface of the water. Why does this happen? When you add salt to water its density increases and it becomes heavier than the egg so the egg floats to the top.

By Zohra Kazimi, 12 C Rabia Balkhi High School.

Proverbs, Maxims

1. God defends the right.
2. Truth is better than gold.
3. Do unto other what you would have them do unto you.
4. Kind words bring back kind action.
5. A good brain should have healthy body to live in.
6. One unkind word leads to another.
7. Hear both sides before you speak.
8. While there is life there is hope.
9. First come first served.
10. Let bygones be bygones.

By Farveen Talebi, 12 E Rabia Balkhi High School.



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A Bell For The Cat

Long ago, all the mice in their palace had a conference. They met to talk about their enemy, the cat.

"What are we going to do about her?" they all said. "She is so quick and so silent. It's difficult to look for food or eat in peace. She is always near." One handsome young mouse got up and said,

"I have a good idea. Why don't we get a small bell for her neck? Then we will hear her if she is coming. Everyone will be safe."

"Did you hear? Did you hear?" the other mice said. "It's very good idea." But one old mouse got up and said,

"Who is going to put the bell on the cat?" Not one mouse said one word. "It is easy to have an idea," the old mouse said, "but it isn't always possible to make it work. This is an impossible idea."

1. conference

کنفرانس

2. enemy

دشمن

3. peace

صلح

4. handsome

خوش چهره

5. possible

ممکن

The City Mouse And The Country Mouse

It's a beautiful day in the country. City Mouse is visiting his cousin Country Mouse.

Country Mouse: It's good to see you, cousin. I know you are hungry. It's a long way from the city to the country.

City Mouse: Thank you. I am hungry. It's very dusty here in the country. "May I wash my face and hands?" Country Mouse: Please do. Our lunch is ready. We have beans and bread.

Eat all you like. City Mouse: Is this all the food you have? I think it's very poor. There is fine food in the city. I have it everyday.

Country Mouse: Do you have three meals a day?

City Mouse: I sometimes eat six meals a day. Come with me. You'll like the city.

The two mice leave the country and arrive at the home of city mouse.

City Mouse: Well, here we are! I'm hungry let's go to the dining room.

There's always food there. Country Mouse: This is a very big house, I like your home.

City Mouse: (Running up a table leg) Come on up here. Look at the food.

Country Mouse: (Following) Oh, cousin, I never saw so much food. What are you eating?

City Mouse: It's cookies with jam on the top. Here, have some. And there's cake, and cheese.

Country Mouse: Oh, it's good. But what's that noise?

The door opens and two large dogs run in. There is much growling and barking.

City Mouse: They aren't going to come up here, cousin. Don't be afraid. Look. They're going out the door now.

Country Mouse: I don't like that noise at dinner. I'm going to leave this place.

City Mouse: I'm sorry, cousin. But I'm going to go home. There I can eat my beans and bread in peace. You can have your jam and cookies if this is city life. There aren't any dogs near my house. Good-bye.

The Country Mouse: runs down table leg and out the door.

1 - Dusty.

خاک بر

2 - Beans.

لوبیا

3 - Jam.

مربا

5	7	8	6
8	6	5	7
6	8	7	5
7	5	6	8

Here is the solution to last week's new type of puzzle. Try adding up the digits any way you like, vertically, horizontally or diagonally, it adds to 26.

Donkey In Lion's Skin

One day a hunter left a lion's skin lying in the sun. He wanted it to dry. But a donkey found it. "This is my lucky day," said the donkey. And he put on the skin. Then he walked towards his village.

"Run, run, run," said the people, "Here comes a lion." The old men, the old women, the young men and young women, the boys, the girls, and the little children, all ran.

And the animals ran with them. The other donkeys, the sheep, the cows, the dogs, the chickens and ducks, and even the mice all ran. The donkey in the lion's skin was very pleased with himself. He lifted up his voice.

"A-as, A-aw", he laughed. Every one heard him, and knew who he was. Then they all ran to him: the old men, the old women, the young men and young women, the boys, the girls, and the little children.

And the animals came with them. The other donkeys, the sheep, the cows, the dogs, the chickens and ducks, and even the mice came. The donkey's master carried a big stick and he beat the donkey.

"You are a very bad donkey," he said. The donkey was very sad and cried.

"A-aw, A-aw," he said. And all the people laughed and went away. Then a fox came up to the donkey and said, "I knew you by your voice. Fine clothes are all right. But people know a fool when he opens his mouth."

1. hunter

شکاری

2. stick

چوب دېست

3. beat

زدن

4. fool

لوده

The Two Crabs

One fine day two crabs came from their home. One was large and one was small. They were on the sand beside the water.

"Child," said the mother, "today I am going to teach you to walk. Try to go straight ahead. Don't twist."

"Dear Mother," said the little one, "I don't know how. If you go straight ahead, and if you don't twist, I will follow you. You are my example."

1. crab

خرچنگ

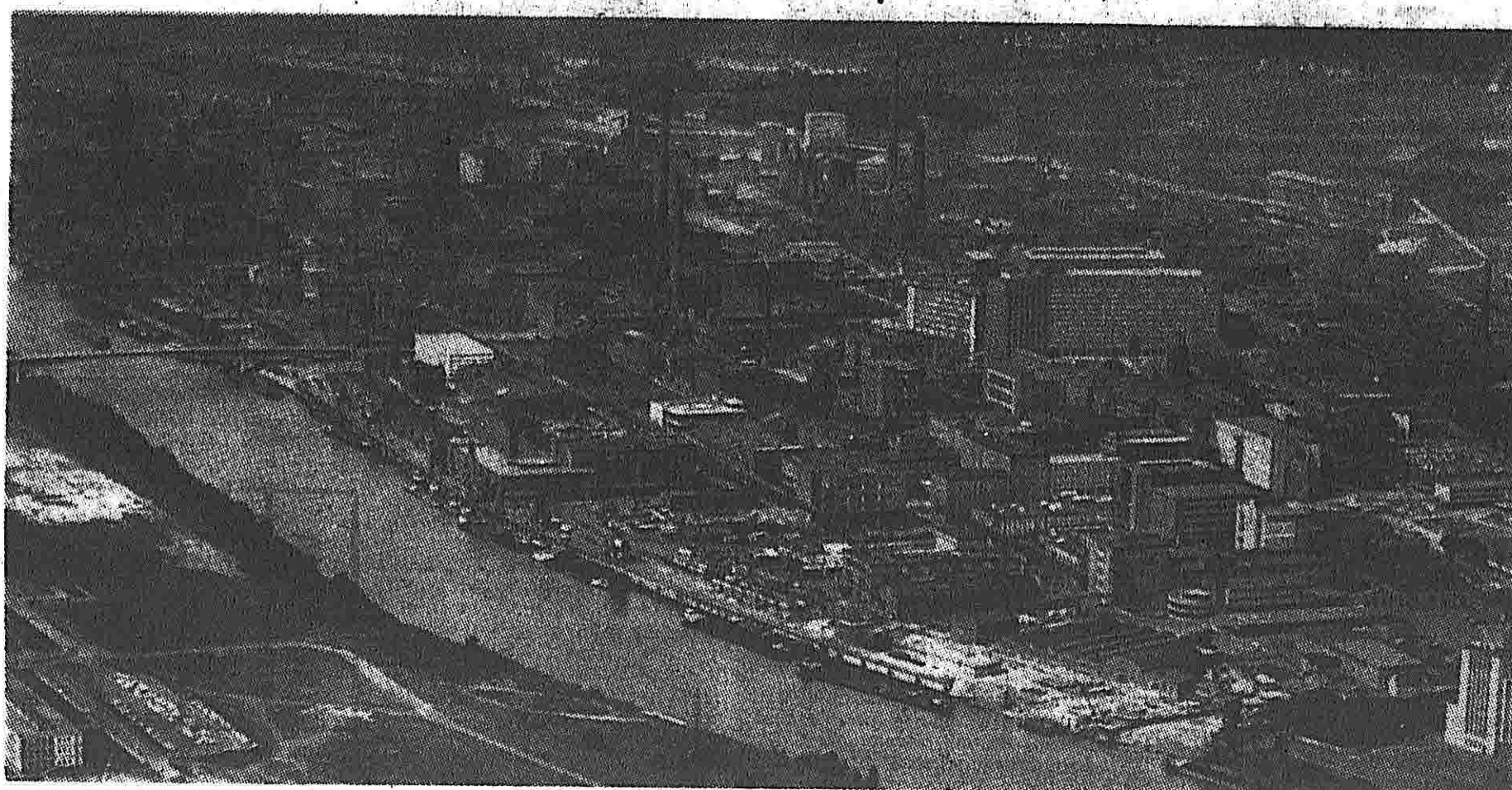
2. sand

ریک

3. twist

تودادن

HOECHST PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY OF GERMANY



A view of the Hoechst factories which were established more than a century ago. Today Hoechst is one of the most highly developed chemical, pharmaceutical and dye-stuff companies in the world.

Professor Dr. Karl Winnacker, chairman of the board of directors of Farbwerke Hoechst AG, accompanied by members of the company's management is visiting Afghanistan.

The delegation includes Mr. Kurt Lanz, sales director and member of the board of directors.

The visitors intend to gain first-hand knowledge of the business activities of Hoechst in Afghanistan and to explore the possibilities of developing further economic relations.

Farbwerke Hoechst AG whose sales amounted to 6,600 million DM in 1967, ranks as the 6th largest chemical company in the world.

The company employs more than 80,000 persons in Germany and foreign countries. Turnover in the countries outside Germany last year was 3,330 million DM or about 50 per cent of the total sales.

Farbwerke Hoechst AG was formed in 1863 to produce dyestuffs. The production of pharmaceuticals was taken up a few years later. With total sales in this field amounting to more than 1,000 million DM last year, Hoechst is the largest producer of pharmaceuticals in Germany.

Hoechst's activities now comprise virtually the entire field of chemistry; they include organic chemicals, fertilisers and crop protection agents, intermediates and textile auxiliaries, plastics, solvents and other petrochemical products; fibres and films as well as products for reproduction techniques. The Hoechst group is also engaged in the construction of chemical plants and in the fields of industrial gases, welding technology and technology and cryogenics.

Special emphasis is placed by Hoechst on research for which 262 million DM or 4 per cent of the turnover was spent in 1967. At present, Hoechst employs 2,900 scientific university graduates of whom 1,198 are engaged in research, technical application and development. They are assisted by over 8,000 qualified experts so that a total of nearly 13 per cent of the staff work in the research and development departments.

Investments to the tune of approximately 1,000 million DM have been earmarked for 1968.



Prof. Dr. Karl Winnacker, (fifth from right to left) the chairman of the board of directors of Hoechst is seen in the photo on arrival at Kabul International airport.



HOECHST PRODUCTS ARE USED ALL OVER THE WORLD